Good Municipal Government Wanted The people demand honest and capable municipal officers. Their duties must be discharged in the interests of the people, and without regard to political bias. Nothing should prevent the faithful performance of such duties. Tammany has taken a step in the right direction. Its city and county candidates are men of well-known ability and Integrity. All have been tested by the crucible of office, and have shown that they are to be trusted. Never in many years has such

a municipal ticket been nominated. Heretofore the "good fellow," endeared by social qualities, has predominated. When elected he became a political figurehead, and his subordinates ran the office. The result was shown in the investigations of the ROOSEVELT committee. Sheriff, Register, County Clerk-all confessed that they know nothing of their departments, and that everything was left to their subordinates.

Tammany has recognized the demand for a change. The "good fellows" have been sent to the rear, and men of absolute character have taken their place on the ticket. There is no reason why citizens should not support such a ticket independently of party. Its election would reduce municipal expenses and lighten taxes.

The Leaderless Army.

With what feelings can those distinguished veterans of the Democracy, who have long fought its battles and worn its honors, regard their extraordinary candidate of the present canvass? Although ostensibly the leader to whom all subordinate chiefs must look for guidance, who should inspire their efforts and reap for them all the fruits of victory, in GROVER CLEVELAND they can see nothing but the morest figurehead.

He is confessedly incapable of leadership. His mind does not grasp that part of the responsibilities of his position. His idea to that the President should do as he may be told to do, and not attempt to perform those functions prescribed by the Constitution through which, if he would be faithful to the principles he is supposed to represent, he must necessarily be the leader of his party.

In fact, in this canvass the Democratic candidate is not presented as a skilful politician or a wise statesman. His champions would have him considered as a man of extraordinary moral purity, of transcendent elevation of character, but not of uncommon intellect. He stands as the representative and embodiment of that personal morality and purity which the unhappy Republican bolters besought the Democrats to cherish before all principles of politics and all dictates

It is not pretended that Mr. CLEVEL AND possesses the faculty or the training that are necessary to a political chief. He can neither direct his party in its present contest nor inspire its policy for the future. Ho has been set up as a sort of political sign post. He may point out the way to those who are advancing, but so soon as the desired road is gained, they will turn the backs on him and he will cease to be of further consequence.

The only question which Mr. CLEVELAND'S candidacy has yet excited is in which direction does the sign post point? Is it toward free trade or protection? Is it toward the side of WILLIAM R. MORRISON and FRANK HURD or in the direction of SAMUEL J. RAN-DALL and BENJAMIN F. BUTLER?

Whither Are the British West Indies

It is a notable coincidence that at the same time when steps are taken to form an Australian confederation, a movement should be started in the British West India Islands whose ultimate result may be a more or less complete divorce from the mother country and annexation either to the Canadian Dominion or the United States. It is true that their first concerted expression of a wish to gain for themselves better terms o trade with their American customers has been rebuffed by the Colonial Secretary, who, at the cutset, showed equal rejuctance to countenance the desire of Queensland for the acquisition of territory in New Guinea. But the final success of the Sydney conference will encourage the planters of the Antilles to persist in their demands, which in the end no doubt, will be granted by Lord DERBY or by his successor in office. What the sugar growers of Jamaica, Trin-

idad, and Barbadoes want is to be put on the same footing in American markets as that on which their actual competitors in the Sandwich Islands and their possible rivals in Mexico have been placed by treaties Their eagerness to bring about an arrangement by which their food staples might enter our ports free of duty has of late been powerfully stimulated by the determined agitation in Cubs and Porto Rico for like facilities of access to the principal consumer on this side of the Atlantic. The signs of growing conviction among the statesmen of Madrid that their West India dependencies can only be retained by radical improvements in their commercial relations with the United States are viewed with lively apprehension by British producers in the Caribbean, who see that they must move promptly if they would ever recover the control of the market on our Atlantic seaboard which they enjoyed before the Revo lutionary war. With them, as they plainly told Lord DERBY, the question of material interest outweighs every sentimental consideration of affection for England, and they insist that their right to consult their own advantage is no less unimpeachable than that which in the case of the people of Canada has been so freely recognize

In the somewhat curt and stiff rejoinder given by Lord DERBY to the memorial of the planters he hinted that the maintenance of their present close relation to the mother country was needed to insure their own peace and safety. The allusion was, of course, to the marked preponderance of the black over the white population and to the danger that the colonists might be unable to suppress with their own resources such outbreaks as the last Jamaica insurrection The British West Indies, including Guiana. have nearly a million and a half of inhabitants, of which the whites unquestionably form but a small minority, but, in asmuch as they possess nearly all the wealth, they should apparently be capable of supporting by cooperation a police and military force sufficient to preserve order. But, however this may be, it is certain that the work of protecting the West India planters from insurrection could be

ion. In this quarter the white colonists would naturally look for a prote tor, both because they could thus keep up an ostensi ble connection with Great Britain, and be cause a proposal to join the United States would meet with little sympathy at Washington. We shall be glad to have their products on conditions reciprocally profitable, but the wish to annex any of the Antillee long ago died out among us.

If the British West India Islands should ever be incorporated with the Dominion, they would be subject to the same tariff legisla ion, and we should see the planters of Janaica, Trinidad, Dominica, Barbadoes, and Grenada discriminating against British manefectures in favor of Canadian wares; and provided a reciprocity treaty like that re-cently concluded with Mexico should be effected, the bulk of the insular revenues would in practice be raised by duties on imports from Great Britain. This grotesque state of things already exists in Canada, and when it has been reproduced in the Wes Indies, Australasia, and South Africa, the question whether England's colonial empire is a profit or a loss will be settled conclusive ly by a reductio ad absurdum.

The Zero of Longitude. The Prime Meridian Conference has found an obstacle in its path at a very early stage of its sessions. To the resolution that a common prime was desirable there was no op position: but when a resolution was offered proposing Greenwich as the zero for all naions, the French representatives dissented

As the question involved in the matter is the safety and convenience of commerce and navigation, it is to be hoped that there will be an ultimate agreement upon the Greenwich meridian. The Conference having already declared that there should be a universal prime, it is plain that the step remaining for it to take is to select such a prime. If the Conference should fall to take this step, it would subject itself to merited ridicule. To assemble delegates at Washington from all parts of the world-from countries as far distant from each other as Hawail, Norway, Guatemala, Japanmerely in order to formally affirm a self-evident general proposition, would be a farce. A letter, tolegram, or ordinary messenger could convey a sufficient adhesion to the statement that all nations ought to employ a common standard of time reckoning The reason why men of scientific attain ments were sent to this Conference is obviously because they were specially fitted to participate in selecting and recommending such a standard. Whether their respective Governments will accept the recommendation is a different matter; but to argue, as some of the delegates appear to have done, that no particular prime need be urged upor all Governments, is absurd. The reason why Greenwich has greater

claims than any other meridian now in use, for universal adoption, is because it is already employed by a large majority of the mari ners of the world. It is beyond dispute al ready the accepted meridian of the greater part of the earth's commerce. The delegates of the United States have formally re nounced all claims to the selection of a zero within the boundaries of their country, although the Washington meridian is in actual use on certain national and other maps. What meridian, then, should be chosen in preference to Greenwich? Should Berlin St. Petersburg, or Amsterdam? All these are made secondary, even in their own respective countries, for nautical use, to Greenwich. Denmark could hardly insist on the superior claims of Copenhagen, which she uses, nor Spain on San Fernando. The only meridian which could be considered as at all a fit substitute for that of Greenwich is that of Paris. When, however, the combined mercantile marine of Great Britain and the United States-not to speak of that of Russla, Germany, the Netherlands, and other countries using Greenwick to a greater or less extent—is compared with the marine of France, the contrast is so enormous that it would seem little short of an absurdity for the greater to give way to the less.

making of new charts and the alteration of existing ones, the expense thereby occasioned would be vastly greater if Paris were chosen in place of Greenwich; and if a wholly new zero were fixed upon, a needless loss of millions of dollars would be inflicted.

The Conference adjourned on Thursday when the opposition to agreement had become obvious, to meet on Monday. It is to be hoped that in the interimall the delegates will see the wisdom of recommending some common prime to all nations. If they can arrive at no better arrangement, they might at least fix on a majority and a minority solution, leaving conformity to either to the good sense of the various Governments.

The Young Girl in Brooklyn.

We are glad to see that the young girl in Brooklyn who wrote to us on the subject the other day, has not yet made up her mind in favor of runaway marriages. Still, she thinks that parents often so proceed as to justify their daughters in trying to break way from the restraints put about them.

If we understand her letter aright, she claims that a girl should be allowed to pick her associates according to her own tastes and without the interference of her father and mother. She wants to receive at her home such young men as she likes to enter tain, and deems it an impertinence for her father to interrupt her when she is alone with one of these visitors. She seems t domand that she shall have undisturbed possession of the parlor or drawing room on such an occasion-that is, her parents must keep out of the way while the young men

are in the house. We know that in this country there are many children who assume that when parents have provided support for their boys and girls they have exhausted their right and proper functions. The young folks expect to go their own way, choose their own amusements and companions, and make their matrimonial engagements without much reference to the wishes and judgment of their elders. They seem to have the no tion that age is utterly incapable of under standing or sympathizing with the mysterious impulses of youth, and that experience and wisdom may be of value in other direc tions, but are too coarse and rude, too practical and commonplace, to deal with the tender

emotions of the youthful heart. Undoubtedly a large part of the reading of young people tends to encourage such a feeling of contempt for parental authority. The heroines of the novels they devour are usually stubbornly contending against fathers or mothers who are unable to discover the merits of their lovers. The path of youth is made thorny by the dull sensibilities or tyrannical tempers of its natural guardians. and the story ends with the triumph of the lovers over the obstinacy and harshness of

their parents. Something like that is the stock plot of the stock novel, which celebrates the superiority of the instinctive impulses and preferences of youth to the tender solicitude and unblassed judgment of age. In matters of the

almost the sole reading of young people, the child is necessarily wiser than the father. Of course, therefore, such sentiments as those confessed by this little Brooklyn maid-

en could not be otherwise than frequent The common feeling among boys and girls is that parental interference with their love affairs is an unjustifiable impertisence to be always resented, and severely frowned upon by the children.

If marriage was not the very serious matter it is, the prevalence of such notions would do slight harm. If getting married meant merely having a little lark, the many elope ments of which we have read of late would be of no, great consequence. If only the lovers themselves were concerned, and it would be easy for them to repair their errors of judgment in choosing one another, runaway marriages and hasty marriages against the wish and advice of experience would be of small account.

But a mistake in marriage, we all know, is irreparable, no matter how free the divorce laws may be. Nor are the two people immediately concerned in a conjugal union alone to be considered. The family into which a new member is introduced by matrimony, have rights which should be regarded; and If they are treated with contempt the child also is likely to suffer. Besides, the children to be born of the union deserve the most careful consideration. Are the pair fitted to have offspring-are they properly mated, physically and intellectually? Finally, how

are the wedded to support themselves? The truth is that there is no duty imposed upon parents which is graver and more imperative than that of guiding their children into sultable marriages. So far from the father of this rebellious Brooklyn girl taking too many precautions to that end he has probably begun too late, and used too little delicate judgment. He ought to have done more and made it his concern that his daughter was surrounded by the fit sort of young men, so that she would not need to hunt for male acquaintances.

Of one thing she may be certain, that of all the people she knows those who have her best interests most at heart are her parents. The purest and least selfish affection is parental love.

What is a Dude ?

A Mr. HAMILTON of Montreal last week sued a fellow member of the Canadian civil service for calling him a dude on the public street. The Court, therefore, was required to decide what a dude is, in order to determine whether it is an opprobrious term. Accordingly a large number of witnesses were examined to get a definition of the word, but they differed so widely and irreconcilably that the Judge was finally obliged to confess his inability to decide what a dude actu ally is, and hence dismissed the case.

Yet, as originally used, the term dude had a very definite signification. It was applied to one of those solemn young coxcombs who made their appearance a few years ago in London and New York, and who were distinguished by an entire absence of intelligent expression in their countenances and of any thing like display in their faultless costumes of English cut. Their aim was to be uninterested and emotionless under all circumstances, and to attract attention by their statue-like repose and utter vacuity. In their general get up and in their bearing they closely resembled each other, for they all had the same asinine model, which was of London make. The chief purpose they served during their short career was that of walking advertisements for the tailors who constructed their garments of subdued colors and a common cut.

But, the term dude having been adopted with great rapidity, it was soon applied to dandles of every kind, and even to all men who were careful about their dress. A better application of it, however, was to emptyheaded fellows who counted themselves superior to their neighbors, simply because they thought they were more fashionable garments-to those who would build up an

aristocracy based on clothes merely. Now, the original dude, so far from being insulted when he was so called, was proud of the distinction. It gave him the recognition for which he was striving. He was posing for effect, and when a term was manufactured expressly to describe him, he had attained his highest ambition. No genuindude would have brought the Montreal suit for he would have ascribed the remark which was so offensive to the Canadian to the envious admiration of his collocutor.

Yet, of course, an intelligent and sensible man does not like to be taken for a dude But a man who brings a lawsuit to resent such a designation is neither sensible nor intelligent, and the chances are that the term was not altogether misapplied in this Canadian case...that is, if we extend the mean ing of the term so as to include among dudes all silly and vain men who are touchy as to the impression their appearance and bearing make on their associates.

How the Eyes Ought to be Trained. In a report to the Medical Society of Lon-

don on the bad effect of confined and vitiated air in school rooms on the heart, lungs, and organs of vision, Dr. D. BRUDENELL CARTER speaks at length of what he says may fairly be described as "the national neglect of the culture of the eyes."

Instead of making efforts to improve the faculty of seeing, public educators generally leave it entirely neglected. They share th prevalent ignorance concerning the proper range and scope of sight, and hence concerning the powers which the eyes ought to possess, and therefore pay little or no attention to this great faculty, while devoting every energy to the improvement and development of others less important.

It is assumed that the acuteness of sight of some savages is a special faculty, and yet as a matter of fact, the savage only sees with such clearness because his eyes have been trained as human eyes generally might be trained under like circumstances. We pay great attention to athletic development is these days, to running, rowing, and every game of skill, but the sight of the athlete is left uncultivated. It is, indeed, left to decline in acuteness by sheer neglect.

"The conditions of the life of the young urban Englishman," says Dr. Carter, "have also produced two kinds of deformity of the eyeball-the short-sighted eye and the flat or hypermetropic eye-each of which constitutes a serious deterioration in the organs of the visual sense." The great manufactories of myopia, or shortsightedness, are badly lighted schools. The flat eye matter of arrested development, and it is most common among a population living in unwholesome conditions." There is also another defect of shape, known as astigmatism, where the surface of the eye is curved in different directions. All three, however produced originally, are constantly handed

down by parents to their offspring. How prevalent those eyes of defective shape are we learn from various examinations of the eyes of large bodies of people. For instance, Dr. Cohn of Breslau, in 1864 and 1865, found that out of 10,060 scholars 1,630 had eyes thus defective, 1,072 being my opic, 139 flat eved, and 23 astigmatic, while casily discharged by the Canadian Domin- heart, according to these stories, which form 396 were suffering from the results of pre-

vious disease. In a Board school of London 78 children out of 207 had these irregularities of vision. Such troubles with the eyes are, moreover, oftener met with among the poor than among those brought up under more favorable conditions; but even in the great public schools frequented by the sons of the richer classes "the amount of defective sight is beginning seriously to engage the atten

tion of masters.

Dr. CABTER, therefore, thinks that we need to have aroused in the community an ambition for good eyes and acuteness of sight, as we have for skill at the bodily exercises which now command so much attention. Of course the keen sight of savages is partly the result of use dictated by necessity, but it is also partly due, in his opinion, to "the praise and admiration which keen sight would receive in the tribe." He would accordingly have perfection of sight made "a point of physical excellence in all athletic contests, and proposes that the Volunteers set the example by in time diminishing the diameters of the bull's-eyes of their targets. Buch an example, Dr. Carren believes, would soon be

followed by public schools and athletic clubs "Important good results," he confesses would not be immediate, nor could they be fully attained except in more than one gen eration; but I think it cannot be doubted that they would ultimately follow." He especially recommends games which require close attention to a flying object, such as tennis, battledoor, shuttlecock, and, in a less degree, cricket, as among the most powerful agencies for strengthening the muscles by which the eyes are directed and adjusted.

Portugal in Africa. The announcement that BERPA PINTO, the African traveller, is about to explore the country between Mozambique and Lake Ny assa makes it probable that Portugal has decided to take steps to carry out its scheme for the extension of its possessions on the east coast

Portuguese statesmen and geographers have for some time been discussing the project of bringing the country between Mosambique and Lake Nyassa under its control. The English missionaries in that re gion have been somewhat alarmed, believing that any extension of the Portuguese power would be unfortunate for the country and would interfere with their labors.

Portugal has until recently been content with its possession of over 1,000 miles of the east coast, and has not attempted to penetrate more than twenty to fifty miles inland, except along the Zambesi and to the gold fields south of that river. It is not at all certain that England will consent to an extension of the Portuguese claims in east Africa, especially as the British Government has kept Capt. Foor in the Nyassa region for nearly two years, empowering him, as Consul-Gen eral, to promote friendly and commercial relations between Great Britain and the chiefs of that region.

The Congo question is only one of several African problems that are coming into prom inence in the politics of Europe.

The first evidence of any capacity of reform in GROVER CLEVELAND has just been brought to light. In his recent letter to Judge THURMAN, which was read at an Ohio meeting io used, according to the newspapers, even the Albany Argus, such phrases as "let me remind ple." This was changed by our esteemed con remind the people, and let "us" impress upor the people, and now we learn, through our esteemed contemporary, the Albany Times, tha the correction was requested by the Governo himself. It was an improvement.

We learn that the Hon. S. S. Cox wishes to be a candidate for Congress in the Sixth district of this city, which he has so long repre sented; and we certainly hope that his wish may be gratified. Mr. Cox is one of the mos useful members of the House of Representaives, always faithful to his political convic tions, never yielding to any job, an apostle and a practitioner of economical government. It would be a public misfortune if Mr. Cox should not be returned to the next House.

The hopes of Mr. CLEVELAND's supporters n New Jersey are raised a little by the great news that comes from Princeton, It is ru mored or suspected that divers theological students in the college of New Jersey are dis satisfied with Mr. BLAINE. But by what pe culiar ratiocination can this important fact. if it be a fact, be considered as helpul to CLEVELAND? If the theological students are dissatisfied with Brance it is to be expected that they will join BUTLER or ST. JOHN. If any considerable number of these young men, who expect to become public eachers of morality and religion, should be found to approve a person of CLEVELAND's character, there would be just cause to believe that Dr. McCosn's "compartment" of moral philosophy needs overhauling.

When the election is over it is to be hoped that our esteemed contemporary, the Evening Post, will not be quite so stupid as it is a

A singular excuse is made for McGreevy the policeman who dragged a sickly young lad to the station house for the deadly crime of standing in front of his own house. McGuery s said by his Captain to be a "greenhorn." McGreevy has not been on "the force" long he cortainly acts with all the skill and spiri and the wise discretion to be expected of a voteran. The impetuous officer who variously mauled a sick man in the Central Park the other day showed similar qualities. Your brutal policeman is usually very discreet in se ecting his victims. A small boy or a weak or sick person he pursues and maltreats with peculiar relish. He has no stomach for big. strong, healthy men. They might make to vivid a resistance. He likes to have his little fun without serious interruption. He is an in teresting product, but decent policemen and citizens have no use for him.

Deadhends and No Deadhends.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Much alk has been had over an expression in one of Mr Blaine's stock jobbing letters to his treacherous " friend Fisher "to wit, that he would be "no deadhead" tween Albany and New York, Albany and Baratoga, Al bany and the Adirondacks, Albany and Buffalo, in a pal aco car, on a special train, with all the exclusiveness of a Russian Crar or the luxurisnee of a French debaucher of the ancient regime, with "a private physician," all free of expense. He doesn't pay; he'ss deadhead. Neither can he be seen by his followers and supporters, except the select exclusives of his committees. In the mean time, and in marked contrast with the

action of this ten cent upstart shoddvite, we find the polished gentleman, the eminent publicist, and experienced statesman, James G. Blaine, and that other able awyer and statesman and withal gallant soldier. Gen Butler, riding on the common trains, with common pe ple, and ever willing and ready to show themselves the people and communicate with them, however small the gathering or great the crowd; and they are "no I believe, too, that St. John is "no dead head." but he is following an igniz farmus that has and can have nothing to do with national politics, to say the ALBANY, Oct. 4. NO DEADHEAD.

The Tartff in a New Light.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: Gen. Butler repeats Archibishop Trench's mistake about tariff. In the Spanish and other languages it means "a written inst," or estimate: and the Cellic tharifa means "value" or "price," terms of "speech" and "enumeration." Tariff" and "tribute" come of the same ancient root On the other hand, tarifa meant a crossing, or strait, or ferry, whence that erudite mistake about Gibraltar.
In politics I am with Gon. Butler very heartily, but when it comes to wordmongering, I must draw the line

AN REPERTS PROPERTY ON ORIG. Ropublican Majority of Over Twent

CINGINNATI, O., Oot. 2 .- Travelling through Ohio from Akron to Dayton, and thence here to Cincinnati, I have been impressed with the marked similarity which the present political canvass bears to the October contest of 1872. Then, as now, there was a revolt within the ranks of both political parties. Many Repub licans, under the leadership of Cox, Stallo, Hassaurek, Judge Hoadly, and Stanley Matthews were pronounced against Grantism. Hundreds of old-line Democrats were in open, avowed hostility to Grocley. Carl Schurz was here with is German speeches, and the politiciaus in al

their calculations were at sea. Ohio is, in many respects, a peculiar State
The heart of the Buckeye Commonwealth is Democratic; the edges and borders are Repub-lican. Draw a circle of seventy-five miles radius, having Columbus for a contre, and the Demogratic majority in this fertile agricultural region is 70,000. From Conneaut to Sandusky. on Lake Eric, is the Western Reserve, a New ingland colony, Republican by 40,000. Youngstown down the Ohio River to Ports mouth, a distance of 300 miles, is the mining egion. It is Republican by 80,000. There are, this year, 850,000 qualified voters

in the State. Just half of these are out-and-out Americans. Of the remainder 250,000 are Gernans, either by birth or descent, 100,000 Irish 50,000 English, Welsh, Scotch, and Canadian, and the balance Swiss, French, and Bohemian Of the latter there are 3,500 voters, six-sevenths of them in Ouyahoga county (Cleveland). The colored vote of Ohio is 22,760.

The political conditions which prevail in New York are just reversed in Ohio. There the farmers are mostly Republicans; here they are Democrats. There the workingmen are usually Democratic. Here they are, with few excep-

tions, Republican.
In October, 1872, Wyckoff, the Republican andidate, beat Aquila Wiley, bis Democratic opponent for Secretary of State, by 14 150. This rear the Republican State Committee is workng for, hoping for, and claiming 15,000 plurality for Gen. Robinson, who heads their State ticket. The Democrate have nominated Newman, the present incumbent and a popular man. They are hoping and expecting that he will not be seaten by more than 3,000 to 4,000 votes.

But the present situation is this: Outside of a very slight defection of Germans, the Indeendent Republicaus in Ohio do not number 500. The Irish revolt against Claveland t

Were Allen G. Thurman or Samuel J. Randall he Democratic candidate, Ohio would be safe for the Demogracy both in October and Novem ber. Neither money nor talk could swerve the voters. But, as things stand, the Democrats are on the defensive. The Republicans are forcing the fighting, with protection as the issue. Prohibition will not cut much of a figure n October. Blaine's visit has aided the Republicans considerably. Cleveland's absence as done his side no harm. The leaders regard him as a Democratic R. B. Hayes.

In October, 1880, I made a canvass of this State for Eastern parties, and after touring through it from the Ohio to the lake, estimated the Republican majority at 20,000 When the votes were counted, it turned out to be 19,005. My best impression this year is that the Republicans will carry the State in October by 25,000, and that Binine and Logan will have not less than 50,000 plurality in November. E. H.

THE SHADOW OF THE EARTH.

The eclipse of the moon last evening was an interesting spectacle. At New York the moon rose with the shadow of the earth thrown like a black vell over her face. Banks of cloud and smoke lay along the eastern horizon, but about 6 o'clock, when the moon was a few degrees above the roofs, it appeared in the form the radiant orb from which the shadow had etreated being visible. Bapidly the veil was withdrawn as the earth and moon fell out of ine, and early in the evening the full moon was

again pouring its flood of light upon the city.

A few hundred years ago an eclipse of the noon was an event that inspired nations with error. Now, as everybody knows the cause of such phonomena, most people pay very little attention to them. Among the thousands who crossed the Brooklyn bridge last evening while the gigantic black shadow of the earth was creeping over the face of her brilliant satellite, it was evident that very few know that an colless was in progress, or saw anything to be astonished at in the appearance of a crescent shaped moon in the east right after sundown Yet such a phonomenon would not have escaned the attention of ignorant savages although they would have regarded it with superstitious awo. It is to be regretted that people often lose interest in natural phenomena after science has explained their causes. When an eclipse of the moon was supposed to be the magic work of an evil demon all the world gazed upon it; now that clipses are known to be the result of grand natural laws only astronomers pay any atten

Yet what more wonderful or instructive spec acle could any intelligent man desire to be hold than the hiding of one world in the shadow of another through the operation of laws at imple that a child can understand them, but which, in such a case, are displayed upon cale of grandeur that the mind can only grasp by the exercise of its highest faculties?

Patrick F. Pennelly of Albany Declares Him

The Hon. William A. Fowler has received the following letter from a well-known Irish man in Albany county: LIBRA'S KILL, Sept. 27 -I ask you to do me the hono

of placing my name on the list of Gen. Butler's honest and fearless supporters. I was in hopes before the Chi-cago Convention that the Democratic party would make victory secure for themselves this time by giving the comination to Gen. Butler. I regret very much that was disappointed. I also regret that Butler is not getting the support of the Irish World. If Binine is elected he may thank Mr

Ford and that paper. As for Cleveland, he will never enter the White House as President. We should at thank God for that. I need not tell you that I am thor oughly Iriah. I want to say to you and to my country nen that there would be a dirty drop of blood in a omewhere if I voted for a party who so grossly i the Irish race as they were insulted by Bragg of Wis-consin and his clique at the Chicago Convention. I want every Irishman in the United States to feel as I eel on this point, and do as I do-stand firm by Gen

he workingmen if they are not blind to their ow All honor is due to Thomas F. Grady for his fearless and manly action, both at the Chicago and Tammany Conventions. He is a credit to the Irish race all over the face of the globe. I wish also to honor the eighty-seven loyal men who stood by him in Tammany Hail. They sprang from good stock. The 400 who walked out of Tammsuy Hall, disgusted as they were, should have shown more manhood at the time and stood by Grad

the future great party which will be the salvation o

and the gallant eighty-seven. I hope they will do their Brother Democrats, you who may be wavering as regards what you should do, don't forget that you had no voice in the Chicago Convention. You were disfran-chised by Dan Manning's unit role. Be true to your Democratic principles by voting for Gen. Butler. Wishing prosperity to the people's cause and their gallant leader. Gen. Butler. I remain yours, very re-spectfully. Parsics F. FERRELLY.

Prophet De Voc's Percent.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: During the coming week, we may look for the coolest weather for October. This morning it is warm and muggy, and the emperature will continue to rise, and Sunday will b ery warm and showery. A thunder shower will pas etween New York city and Albany. After the shower to temperature will fall rapidly, with a brisk north-

he temperature will fall rapidly, with a brisk north veatwind.
Monday—Partly cloudy, and cooler.
Tuesday—Clear, with frost.
Thursday—Clear, with frost.
Thursday—Coogy and warmer.
Friday—Warm, and partly cloudy.
Katurday—Very foggy, with summer weather.
Harskayars, Oct. 4. A. J. Ds Vos.

They Both Shine for All.

From the Syracuse Journal.

The sun-not This Sun that shines for all—is bolographed every day at several different astronomi-

WHY MR IS AGAINST CLEVELAND.

An Interview with Gen. Baniel E. Sickles CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles New York city passed through here, en route to Texas and Mexico, where he has mining and stock-raising investments. He was open! witigal of Gov. Cleveland, though they are fel low Democrats. When asked why he though Dieveland would be defeated be replied:

Oleveland would be defeated be replied:

Why, the American people will never consent to elevate to the great oiline of President one who has been a bangman. If a debtor is to be distrained, if a widow is to be turned out of doors, if goods are to be soized and the red fisgrun out, if a criminal is to be apprehended or the noces adjusted around a murderer's neck, the Sheriff is the officer to call upon. It is disagresable, disgusting hardening, morelless work. We pay him enormously because it is that kind of work. It is poundage and free all the time for a Sheriff, and a big extra fee when he hangs a fellow citisen. There is something abhorrent in the office. It is one the exercise of whose duties blunts all the finer sensibilities of manhood. In the old country the public executioner is shunned by all men. Here he is tolerated as a necessity, and men seek the office for its immense emoluments without stopping to think of the degradation of finer feeling involved. We pay Shariffs well so that when they get out of office they may retire to obscurity with their plunder, it is not an office to breed Presidents from. Why, wherever a poor man gets into trouble there comes the Sheriff with an execution and a heart of stone. What manner of President, to consider the well-being of millions of poor men, would a man make who had been hardened by such processes as are involved in the shrievality.

But saide from this the nomination of Mr. Gleveland was a great mistake. I made a speech at Buffalo four years ago for Gen. Hancock. All the prominent Democrats of the city were present. I was told not one was absent. Grover Gleveland was not among them. He was not considered eminent or prominent, even from a local standpoint. He was without home standing, and is still without it. John Kelly nominated him for Governor in a quarrel of factions, and because a couple of hundred thousand Hepublicans stayed at home in the election that emeud the Democratic delegates at Chloago jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Cieveland carries New York in his causcious west pocket. Never were men so deceived. Gleveland is an ignorant man—a terribly ignorant man. He cannot be otherwise when he will so outrage executive dignity and propriety as to write a letter demanding that a certain State Senator shall not be reclicated because obnoxious to him. That was what he did shout Grady. Suppose the President of the United States should write a letter demanding theresignation of a Judge of the Supreme Court because the latter's ruilings were obnoxious to the Chief Executive, how many million votes would that President be buried under if he should come up for reelection? Why, he would be the worst defeated man that ever ran for offfice. In the exercise of the veto power Cleveland has shown equal ignorance, He seems to think that the vato is given to the Governor to be exercised in running the ship of State in the same manner as a man uses the arbitrary power of proprietorship to run a factory. On the confrary, it is for the proper adjustment of the coordinate branches of legislation and law. The three must go hand in hand—equal.

Take the Five-cent Pare bill as an illustration of what I mean, Mr. Cleveland vetoed it, not because it was plainly and clearly unconstitutional, which would have been tenable ground, though better left to the courts if the unconstitutionality was not clear, but because in some previous law there was an implied co

Herewith are described the boundaries of the ongress districts lying in whole or in part within the unicipal area of New York city : Sixth-First, Pifth, and Ninth Assembly districts, Nev Seventh-Second, Third, and Seventh Assembly disricts, New York Eighth-Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Assembly districts.

New York's Congress Districts.

ew York. Ninth-Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Assembly dis-Ninth-Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Assembly districts. New York.
Tenth-Eleventh, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Assembly districts, New York.
Eieventh-Thirteenth, Pifteenth, and Seventeenth Assembly districts, New York.
Twelfth-Twentieth and Twenty-first Assembly district, New York, and that portion of the Twenty-second Assembly district bounded morth by Eighty-sixth street, Assembly district bounded morth by Eighty-sixth street, South by Fighty minth street, west by Lexington avenue, and by Eighty and River.

south by Fifty minth street, west by Lexington avenue, each by East River.
Thirteenth—The Nineteenth and Twenty-third Assembly districts of New York, and that perion of the Twenty-second Assembly district bounded on the north by Ninety-fort street, on the south by Eighty-sixth by Ninety-fort street, on the south by Eighty-sixth street, on the west by Fifth avenue, and on the east by the East River.

Our recenth—County of Westchester and Twenty-fourth Assembly district of New York.

Hondricks and Randall in Wheeling. WHEELING, Oct. 4.- The Hon. Thomas A Hendricks arrived in this city this morning, and, after he had breakfasted, an informal reception was tendered him and Mesers, Randall and Fellows, who accompany him. Many prominent Democrats of the city and State called to pay their respects. At 11 A. M. an industrial display and parade of marching clubs, the largest similar demonstration seen in this city during this campaign, moved over the principal streats. The city was gayly decorated, and Mr. Hendricks was repeatedly cheered along the route of march. About 5,000 strangers are in the city. Messrs. Hendricks and Randall spoke this afternoon at the State fair ground, and this evening there was a torchlight procession.

Serious Break in a Water Pipe.

Boston, Oct. 4 .- A serious accident occurred on the Back Bay this forenoon. Two from bridges with stone abutinents are being built over the Boston and Albany Hallroad tracks at Brookline avenue. The main ater pipe, which partially supplies the city with water and to be raised, and while in that position, by some a had to be raised, and while in that position, by some ac-cident a large stone which was being raised slipped upon the pipe and broke it. Immediately a stream of water forcest feet high spoused out. Before the water could be shut off it had nucleon out. Before the water could be shut off it had nucleon out to the country of the country main line of track, so that the output four tracks sleep-ers, and road bed at that point were salted away. After the frest break as attempt was made and the country would not, and the cars all went through. The water in the city will have to be shut off, although there is an other reservoir on Parker's Hill. The water has been shut off at the central station of the Albany road.

ALBANY, Oct. 4 .- Gov. Cleveland, accompa-ALBANY, Oct. 4.—Gov. Cleveland, accompanied by the Hon. Brastus Corning, Simon W. Rosendale, Mayor Banks, and John A. McCaul, Jr., arrived from Buffalo at 8:40 A. M. The party at once drove to the Executive Chamber, where they took breakfast. At 10 o'clock Gov. Cleveland was in the Executive Chamber.

Gov. Cleveland Again at His Deak.

They Average 88 a Werk. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Miss Smith. experienced operator, which she was not. The work given to her is of the lightest possible nature (as any one of experience can readily perceive), not making but running up " skirts, and I have plenty of very ordin

"running up" shirts, and I have planty of very ordinary hands who can justify my assertion as to the number of such garments they can "run up" in the time specified. I am further willing to justify myself by proving this by facts, and figures to any nutborized representative of The Sun. I employ nearly Stuggirls in my establishment, the majority of whom have been with meany vers, and to whom I pay svery two weeks marry \$5.500 and I do not believe there is another trade in this city that can show a better or equal average payment to demale help. Truly yours.

New York, Oct. 4.

A Question.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: Is it To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sor: Is it proper to introduce the name of Grover Gloveland in any assemblage where there are ladies present, see pecially if it be in the family circle?

I hold to the contrary, and think that I would be sustained in my opinion by all who believe in the purity of men and women as the foundation of our homes.

New York, Oct. 3.

John E. Reot.

The Secret Murder. The new lave story in the Morning Journal. Exciting, anisorbing. Out Wednesday. One cont. - 4de.

When the liver falls to act and you are bilious and out of sorts, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Fills to bring about a healthy action of the liver and remove all distressing symptoms -Adv.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The early autumn has been an exact repre duction of the early summer-no concentration anywhere, but a general dispersion and as gnorance on the part of every one of where everybody else may be. Newport had only a fortnight of what sould fairly be called gayety. and only one entertainment, Mr. Bennett's domino ball, that was of any distinguishing brilliancy. There were no decided belies, no exceptionally interesting strangers, no great feats at polo or tennis, no daring escapades, no damaging flirtation, nor riotously jolly dinpers-nothing, in short, to mark the days as they glided tranquilly by and were lost in the flowing river of time.

The gayety of Lenox, about which a great

deal has been said, is of a mild and placid type, In any previous season it would have been called ame. Pretty women there are in abundance, and a still greater number of enterprising and hospitable cottagers who do a vast deal for the amusement of all. But a perfect apathy seems to have settled, like an English fog, upon the fashionable world, and thus far no one has cared to penetrate its density. The future is as uncertain and apparently of as little interest as the present, and therefore no prelictions as to the coming winter can be made. The most elaborate entertainment at Louox this year was Mr. Peter Marie's german at the Town Hall last Tuesday. The style of decora-tion gave it somewhat the appearance of a Harvest Home celebration, as pumpkins, apples, tomatoes, carrots, and other succulent though scarcely ornamental fruits of the earth were pressed into the service of the decorative art committee, and were combined with the inevitable autumn leaves of Berkshire for the dornment of the walls. The belies were divided in opinion as to whether the Persian rugs would have been more becoming without them. But, at any rate, they were rural, and Lenox is nothing if not rural. The cotillon, however, one the favors were all sent up from the city. and in spite of the fact, so deeply deplored by the very young girls, that the college boys had all gone back to their books and their recitations, there were men enough to make it gay. Mrs. Horace Helyar, Mrs. White, Mrs. Sloane, Miss

Minot, and Miss Richardson were the belies. In spite of fog and rain, strangers have been ouring into the village for the last two days for the Lanter-Appleton wedding on Tuesday, and among them there is a very large preponderance of men. Mr. Stanley Mortimer and Mr. Dudley Winthrop are among the late arrivals. Miss Lanier's bridesmaids will be six n number-Miss Emma Leavitt, Miss Duncan Miss Thoron, Miss Munroe from Paris, and two other young ladies.

The marriage of Miss Katharine Patterson, laughter of the late Gen. Carlisle Patterson, to Mr. La Montagne, will be celebrated at the Roman Catholic church of Georgetown, D. C., Wednesday, Oct. 29. The bridesmaids will be Miss E Patterson, Miss La Montagne, Miss Emily Neilson, and Miss Gertrude Cheever. Mr. Francklyn will be best man, and Mr. J. D. Cheever and Mr. Griswold Lorillard ushers. The engagement between Miss Oothout and Mr. Carrick Riggs, which was reported to be broken off some time since, has been again an-

nounced. Grace Church was fairly well filled on Wednesday last for the marriage of Miss Léonie Jerome and Mr. Leslio. The bride was more than beautiful-she was regal-and the richness of her bridal trappings, with the glitter of immense clusters of diamonds, which were disposed about her head and shoulders, made her very striking object as she walked up the sisle. Perhaps the bridegroom had never be-fore realized the value of the prize he had won. for he looked quite startled when the bride came in sight, and it was only after a signal from her that he stepped forward to take her hand. Indeed, the shyness, which seemed to overwhelm him, did not wear off, even when the ceremony was at an end, and was in marked contrast to the easy grace and saroir faire of his ushers and best man, who would have been quite as unembarrassed if they had been officiating at the nuptials of a royal duke. There was not very much display of autumn fashions among the ompany, as the heat drove every one back upon summer gowns, but there were many handsome women very richly costumed. Mrs. Moreton Frewen looked extremely handsome. as did also Mrs. William B. Binsmore, who was as cool looking as a mountain cascade, in dress and bonnet all of simple white. Mrs. Antonio Yznaga was present, gracious and graceful as of old. But far and away the prettiest woman in the room was Mrs. M. M. Travers, whose ornaments, admirably set off her soft, womanly beauty. Mr. Bennett received a warm welcome from his many friends on his return from his

right hands they would all have been kept in motion by the salutations that he received. The sun did not shine so brightly upon Miss libertina Pyne's wedding day as it did upor that of Miss Jerome; but the little church at Itiverdale was so tastefully adorned with leaves and flowers, and the company assembled at the house were so blithe and gay, that clouds and rain passed almost unnoticed. Many of the same people were present as at the Jerome wedding, and Delmonico's rooms were well filled with wedding guests on their return at about 7 o'clock in the evening. The next norning they all flew away, like the swallows in the story, and in a few hours were scattered

Western trip. Indeed, if Mr. Bennett had had six

And it is not only to the suburbs and to places within easy distance of New York that ociety people have betaken themselves this autumn. Many are travelling in the White Mountains, a small party among whom are Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, while Mr. and Mrs. Purdy are making the tour of the Adirondacks, the ladies driving on buckboards and the men riding.

Geneseo, in the western part of this State, is getting to be a place of very general interest. ven to those who own not a foot of ground in its fertile valleys or beside its blue rivers and akes. Here the large estates of the different members of the Wadsworth family are situated, and, attracted in a measure by them, and also by the fishing, hunting, and other sporting advantages, several New York gentlemen have recently purchased land in the neighborhood. Mr. S. S. Howland has long had his summer home there, and will probably have it filled with friends from now until Christmas. Mrs. William A. Duer is now on a visit to her sister. Mrs. James Wadsworth, who occupies the old homestead of Gen. Wadsworth. Mr. Austin and Mr. Herbert Wadsworth, sons of the late William W. Wadsworth, have also large tracts of land with dwelling houses at Geneseo, and they, too, dispense a widespread hospitality at this time of the year.

The lawn tennis tournament of the New Brighton Club for outdoor sports will be resumed to-morrow. Oct, 6. weather permitting. r on the first fair day thereafter.

But two adjectives are ever applied to New-port-dull and gay. If not the one, it is taken for granted that she must be the other, and that she should have any other existence than a social one is regarded as impossible by those who live liere. But this autumn Newport has blossomed out in a new direction, and has become intensely patriotic and political. The torchiight procession on Wednesday was as grotesque and original as a Lord Mayor's show, and it is unnecessary to say had more social than public significance. The gentlemen who conducted it, among whom were Mr. Isaac Bell, Mr. Peabody Wetmore, Mr. Charles Oelrichs, and Mr. Richard M. Hunt, were all arrayed in suits of mock armor, and were mounted on flery steeds, with swords clanking feroclously at their sides. They were followed by a mob in white oil-cloth, with red facings, who waved banners and torches, and kept up a most unholy shouting. Mrs. Beach had a large number of ladies assembled at her house in Kay street to see the show, and when it was over. and the tinsel knights returned, a very acceptable supper was served. It was altogether an occasion for much fun and joility, and was enjoyed by the Misses Hockscher, Miss Travers, Mrs. Wetmore, the Misses Hunter, and many other autum residents.